

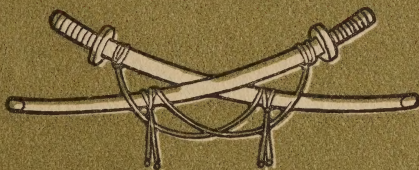
BANZAI



FOR
FINEST
INTERIOR

AND
EXTERIOR
DECORATING

ENAMEL




PITCAIRN VARNISH CO.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

NEWARK, N.J.



BANZAI ENAMEL



The most durable, tough and elastic enamel made, for finest interior and exterior finishing.

May be applied to wood, plaster, brick or metal surfaces. It is absolutely permanent.

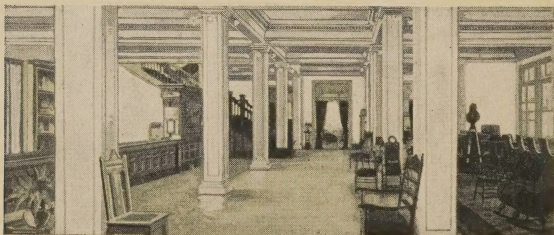
Has excellent body, and works under the brush like fine carriage varnish. Produces a smooth, white finish that remains white. Will not crack or chip off—flows out perfectly, does not show laps or brush marks, and, if undercoats are properly prepared, produces a smooth, even surface, free from grain, and has the appearance of Porcelain.

Will withstand any amount of washing, and, because of its smoothness and hardness, and the fact that it is absolutely free from cracks or checks and uneven places, is the most sanitary finish for hospitals, operating rooms, sanitariums, etc.

Banzai Enamel will appeal to the architect, because with it he can assist his clients to get results, economically, that have not been possible with other materials. Because of its fineness, great covering capacity, easy-spreading qualities, and extraordinary durability, Banzai Enamel is the most economical finish that can be applied. With it, one can do the very highest class of interior finishing.

Banzai Enamel appeals to the master painter, because of these good qualities, in addition to the fact that it works so freely under the brush, he is able to do 25 per cent more work than with other kinds. It enables him to turn out a class of work which is unsurpassed in beauty.

Banzai Enamel appeals to the property owner, because it produces a finish of

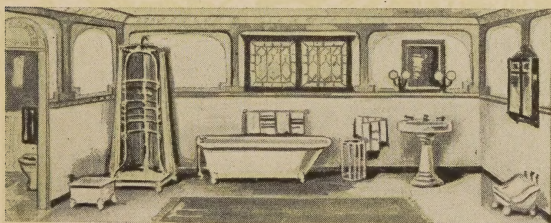


HOTEL LOBBY

the very highest grade, is most pleasing to the eye, and will wear 50 per cent longer than ordinary enamels. On account of its great durability, it is the cheapest by far in the end.

The first cost of Banzai Enamel as compared to other kinds per room, is but a few cents extra. The saving in time of applying, alone will more than make up for it.

The materials from which Banzai Enamel is made, are the best obtainable. They are put together by expert workmen, long experienced in this business, and no expense has been spared in bringing the goods to the highest state of perfection. Insist upon having Banzai Enamel, and be assured of results that will be most satisfactory.

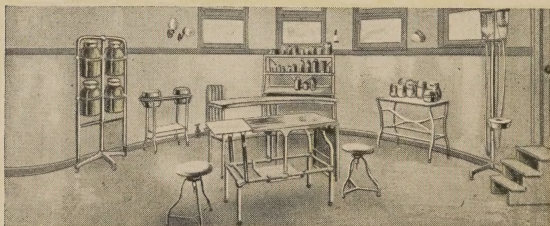


BATH ROOM

You may be offered other enamels which are called "just as good," but there is only one which produces the Banzai Enamel finish. There is nothing in the world better, regardless of the price being asked for it.

Banzai Flat Enamel

For use on all interior surfaces where a high-class flat finish is required. Has all the durability of the gloss, dries with a perfectly smooth and even snow-white finish, producing a beautiful, soft visual effect—will never become brittle, is not affected by heat or cold, and will withstand any amount of washing after it has thoroughly hardened. Covers slightly better than Banzai Gloss, flows out perfectly, and leaves no brush marks. May be rubbed to a polish with rotten stone and water.



OPERATING ROOM

An Ivory White may be produced by the addition of a small amount of Chrome Yellow, medium shade, ground in oil, and a Bluish White by the addition of a small amount of Prussian or Ultramarine Blue.

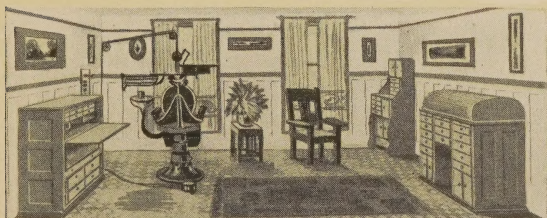
Sets dust-free in one hour, and dries hard in twenty-four hours. (See specifications for applying.)

Banzai Interior Gloss Enamel

For use on finest interior work—produces a brilliant, white finish, with a pleasing soft effect. Flows out under the brush like fine carriage varnish, and may be worked as long as necessary without showing laps, brush marks or pulling.

May be rubbed to a dull finish or polished.

It will not turn yellow, crack or scale off.



DENTAL OFFICE

An Ivory White may be produced by the addition of a small amount of Chrome Yellow, medium shade, ground in oil, and a Bluish White by the addition of a small amount of Prussian or Ultramarine Blue.

Sets dust-free in six hours, and dries hard in twenty-four hours. (See specifications for applying.)

Semi-gloss or rubbed effect may be produced by mixing one pint of Banzai Gloss to seven pints of Banzai Flat, applying this mixture for third and fourth coats, after preparing undercoats with Flat White.

Banzai Exterior Gloss Enamel

The most durable white enamel made, for use on all exterior and exposed surfaces. Has great body, and flows out



RESTAURANT

under the brush like a fine carriage varnish, and may be worked as long as necessary, without showing brush marks, laps, or pulling.

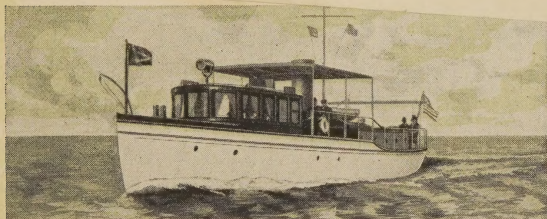
It is not affected by either fresh or salt water, and is a most excellent finish for all exterior work on yachts, power boats, etc.

An excellent enamel for bath and steaming rooms.

Sets dust-free in ten hours, and dries hard in forty-eight hours. (See specifications for applying.)

Banzai Enamel Price List

Flat White and Interior Gloss		Exterior Gloss	
5 gal. Pkgs., per gal.,	\$4.90	5 gal. Pkgs., per gal.,	\$5.90
1 gal. Pkgs., " "	5.00	1 gal. Pkgs., " "	6.00
1/2 gal. Pkgs., each,	2.60	1/2 gal. Pkgs., each,	3.10
1/4 gal. Pkgs., " "	1.35	1/4 gal. Pkgs., " "	1.60



PLEASURE YACHT

A Few Suggestions of Desirable Places to Use Banzai Enamel

Finest Residences

Bathrooms

Hospitals

Sanitariums

Operating Rooms

Dental Offices

Banks

Restaurants

Offices

Churches

Colleges

Gymnasiums

Libraries

Apartment Houses

Salesrooms

Barber Shops

Club Rooms

Breweries

Schoolhouses

Creameries

Hotels and Dining Rooms

Engine Rooms

Factories

Swimming Pools

Steamboats and Yachts

Interiors, etc.



BANZAI SPECIFICATIONS

FLAT OR GLOSS FINISH

Interior Woodwork—New

Open-grained woods, such as oak, ash, etc., should be filled with one coat of Tector or a good paste filler—close-grained woods, such as maple, birch, cypress, gum wood, whitewood, redwood, poplar, etc., should be carefully sandpapered with fine sandpaper, and all knots and sappy places given a coat of Shellac Varnish.

Georgia pine, yellow pine, cypress and all similar sappy woods should be sanded and coated with Tector or Orange Shellac.

Properly prepare surfaces with flat white undercoats. We suggest:

First Coat—Interior White Composite Base Paint or White Lead in oil, thinned with one part raw linseed oil, three parts of turpentine, and quarter pint Compo Drier to each gallon of paint.

Second Coat—Interior White Composite Base Paint or White Lead in oil, thinned with one part raw linseed oil, seven parts turpentine, and quarter pint Compo Drier to each gallon of paint.

Sandpaper last undercoat carefully, before applying Enamel.

Third and Fourth Coats—Flow on Enamel as it comes in can.

Note—Allow plenty of time between coats for drying and hardening.

Gloss White should be sanded lightly between coats.

In applying Flat Enamel, avoid retouching places which have already set or flattened. Flat Enamel should not be rubbed out, but flowed on freely.

Old Work—previously painted. Walls, wood-work, chairs, wood and iron beds, etc.

Surfaces which have previously been painted, should be thoroughly washed with a weak solution of ammonia water, and rinsed carefully with cold water. Be sure that all grease and dirt are carefully removed.

Remove all loose or scaly paint. Those spots where paint has scaled off, should be given one or more undercoats and built up to surface. Rough places should be carefully smoothed with No. 0 steel wool or fine sandpaper.

Properly prepare surface with flat undercoats. We suggest:

First Coat—Interior White Composite Base Paint or White Lead in oil, thinned with turpentine.

Sandpaper last undercoat carefully, before applying Enamel.

Second and Third Coats—Apply flowing coat of Enamel as it comes in can.

If old paint on surface is dark in color, or in poor condition, apply two Flat Undercoats and two coats of Enamel.

Note—Allow plenty of time for drying and hardening between coats.

Gloss White should be sandpapered lightly between coats.

In applying Flat Enamel, avoid retouching places which have already set or flattened. Flat Enamel should not be rubbed out, but flowed on freely.

Metal Walls and Ceilings

Prepare surface with flat white undercoats in usual manner. We suggest:

First Coat—Interior White Composite Base Paint or White Lead in oil, thinned with one part raw linseed oil, three parts turpentine, and one half pint Compo Drier to each gallon of paint.

Second and Third Coats—Apply flowing coat of Banzai Enamel as it comes in the can.

A denser white finish may be had by applying a second flat undercoat.

Galvanized Iron and Zinc Surfaces

In finishing galvanized iron or zinc surfaces, they should be first carefully washed with benzine or turpentine, and, if necessary, a weak acetic acid solution, to remove all greases and oils.

Apply first coat Banzai Enamel, thinned with one pint turpentine to gallon.

Second Coat—Flow on Enamel as it comes in can. If denser finish is required, apply third coat of Enamel flowed on.

Note—Allow plenty of time between coats for drying and hardening. Gloss white should be sanded lightly between coats.

In applying Flat Enamel, avoid retouching places which have already set or flattened. Flat Enamel should not be rubbed out, but flowed on freely.

Plastered Walls—New or Unpainted

Cut out all cracks and fill with new plaster. Give wall one coat of Tector, which will stop suction, and furnish a perfect foundation for succeeding coats.

A small amount of lead or Interior White Composite Base Paint may be added to Tector, and it will take the place of one flat undercoat.

Properly prepare surface with Flat White undercoats. We suggest:

First Coat—Interior White Composite Base Paint or White Lead, thinned with one part raw linseed oil, one part turpentine, and one-half pint Compo Drier to each gallon of paint.

Second Coat—Interior White Composite Base Paint or White Lead in oil, thinned with pure turpentine.

Sandpaper last undercoat carefully, before applying Enamel.

Third and Fourth Coats—Flow on Enamel as it comes in the can.

Note—Allow sufficient time for drying and hardening between coats.

Gloss White should be sanded lightly between coats.

In applying Flat Enamel, avoid retouching places which have already set or flattened. Flat Enamel should not be rubbed out, but flowed on freely.

Cement and Concrete Surfaces—New or Unpainted

Cement or Concrete should age for at least thirty days before paint is applied. Prepare surface with two coats "Cementithide," to stop suction, and prevent free lime and moisture from getting through.

Third and Fourth Coats—Apply flowing coat of Enamel as it comes in the can.

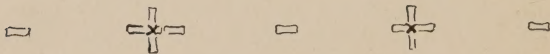
Note—Allow plenty of time between coats for drying and hardening. In applying Flat White, avoid retouching places which have already set or flattened. Flat Enamel should not be rubbed out, but flowed on freely.

Swimming and Water Tanks—Concrete, Cement or Brick

Cement or Concrete should age for at least thirty days before paint is applied. Prepare with two coats "Cementithide."

Third and Fourth Coats—Banzai Interior Enamel Gloss flowed on as it comes in the can.

Note—Allow plenty of time between coats for drying and hardening.



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